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...endurable the freedmen's condition but they w
tempt directly to take the ballot away. It was
but first that the Constitutional Convention
acted, intended to strike out or modify to some ex
away the equal suffrage provisions of the present
institution. But they have in some way got a w
dread of interference by Congress, if that was
tempted. To this dread we may trace recent declin
the Convention has a majority in favor of main
the equal suffrage clauses intact. "Times Jour
ma forentes." The Tennessee "Times Jour

the by the Chief Justice, "The records are not open to the public, and Congress having a chance to consider over this breaker, we may be sure that the colored man will be as a name on the next session of the Legislature."

The condition of affairs in Tennessee is not so happy, as—short of the point of view as to be seen in many parts. The situation of the people is unable to leave, is growing worse. The majority of the earnest and faithful Northerners who settled there, are leaving just as rapidly as they came. Still it is more than probable that the State will be allowed to pursue its own course.

As in Virginia the colored people are getting to be as much as just as fast as they are able to get away. In the Georgia and South Carolina, to Alabama and Louisiana, into the cotton fields and plantations that they migrate. In most cases the

of the large planters, who, aided by Northern money, are replacing chicanery with the enormous profits out of the new use of the colored people. The cotton picking and liberal business men are all the attention of the public North. The North is maintaining migration. The great body of the public North is maintaining in the South are in this "black" South. The North is there. All through the southern parts of the United States there are large tracts of land offered for sale at bankrupt acre's operation, through State lands, and the North is the only one. I am told that cotton-lands do not sell for more than half the price of good tobacco land in Virginia and the price of good cotton-lands is only one-third of the price of good cotton-lands. I return twice as much profit in the cotton-lands as in the tobacco lands being bought up by Northern capital. The inevitable tendency is to ally these new social order with the political hatred of the old planter class. The cause of the profit resulting from the keeping the negro

term of organized emigration and homestead associa-

Mr. Greeley may respond to these suggestions with arguments that look to national aid, with the cold-blooded cynicism of his "Root, Hog or Die" philosophy.

In the Southern States unless the landless poor are helped to stand alone. Worse than that is the fact that the Republic's peace is imperilled and its progress seriously hindered by the condition in which he has failed to leave the Nation's victims. His dicta may

in the North and poor, has yet the surplusage of the inheritance of Hope, which attends it as itself a fortune. But for the late slave and washed poor white—to whom life has hitherto been so long despair, what chances have they in a country, where all things do not change or quicken from the bottom, but chiefly lighten from the top. Southern

to me like the East Indian tree that sends its roots down into the ground. In this case the laboring masses, and the tree draws its sustenance from them. Would it not be a good republican project to put on the land one-eighth or one-tenth of

less poor in the South? Mr. Greeley would not say so, but let them get on the public land as best they can." A very little aid would enable them to buy a small share in the large subsidy system which hitherto had the *Tribune's* support would do more for the South than any aid that could be given. The aid cannot be got from the nation, as they are too poor to give. The only way in which high public spirited men of means to organize a system of aid, which will give an impetus to land obtaining in the South, is by a measure too late?

all a test case similar in form to that is now
bill, being required of the Legislature. And
we can recover something of the ground in
management and criminal indifference. There
is also some prospect of a bill being passed
power to the Executive to organize a com-
bi system in States where the Legislature
made for one. The bill is founded upon the sym-
of the national government to maintain a high
government and a belief that without people
in this cannot be done.

ASHELEY.

Our Boston Correspondence.

NO. COLVIII.
BOSTON, January 21, 1876.
The last lecture of the Parker Fraternity course was
at the Music Hall last Tuesday evening. The
of the Shaker persuasion, assisted by the

His impression is that the Shakers heretofore are nothing in the way of proselytism outside of their own community, making no aggressive moves.

what they call "the world," but more, to visit them. Since the publication of an *Atlantic Monthly*, they seem to be trying the missionary labor, and have just now given the benefit of it.

male and female. The speaker in the address seemed to take it for granted that the address was the same, and so, merely alluding to the address of No. 1 had been sufficiently explained, he went on to some additional articles of their creed. The first was that God was made manifest to men by the Word, and successive mediums; Jesus was one medium, and higher in character than any that were before him. The third point was that the term Christ

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